

CONSERVATIVE.

AND HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

VOL. 2.

HOLLY SPRINGS MI., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1841.

[N. 10.]

THOMAS A. FALCONER,
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS. THE CONSERVATIVE,

AND HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER is published every
week at

\$3,

IN ADVANCE, or Four Dollars if not
paid before the expiration of Six Months.

No subscription will be received for less than
six months; nor will any discount be made
until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar
per square, (ten lines or less) for the first
time, and fifty cents for each continuance.

All advertisements not marked with the number
of insertions on the margin, will be in-
serted and charged accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office 10 State
officers, and \$5 for County officers each, in
advance.

Letters addressed to the editor or publisher
on business must be post paid in order to secure
attention.

It will be required for all Job Work done at
this Office as soon as delivered.

All Communications involving personal
affairs, will be (if inserted) charged as an
advertisement double price. And must, in all
cases, be paid for in advance.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

I propose to run the colts of my Horse
"SIR ELLIOTT" against the colts of any
Stallion standing in the State of Mississippi,
mile heats, Three Hundred Dollars en-
trance, half forfeit, to run the fall after they
are two years old, over any Tract in the
State that may be agreed on by a majority of
the subscribers, for colts dropped in the
Spring of 1842, three or more to make a
race. Those wishing to subscribe may for-
ward their subscription to the Clerk of the
Circuit Court of Monroe county, at Aber-
deen, subscription to remain open till the
1st day of September 1842.

JOHN B. DAVIS.

March the 25th, 1841—4—1m

MAPS OF THE CHICKASAW CES- SION.

USHER'S Engraved Pocket maps of
the Chickasaw Cession, in the
States of Mississippi and Alabama,
laid off in Sections, Townships and Ranges,
and showing the boundaries of the Counties,
County Towns and also the water courses,
roads, &c., from actual survey, for sale at
his office.

Price \$2. Oct. 2,—28—4f

Trust Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Mon-
day the 15th day of March 1841 the under-
signed will by virtue of a Deed of Trust ex-
ecuted to him by Wm. Kerr for the benefit
of Henry Anderson, proceed to sell at the
Court House in the Town of Holly Springs,
in Marshall county, Miss. at public auction
to the highest bidder for cash, the following
tract of Land, viz. sec. 18, in town 2, of range
2 west of the basis meridian, Chickasaw
Surveys.—Sale to take place at 12 o'clock,
noon of said day; said Deed is recorded in
the office of the Probate Court of Marshall
county, and is dated 6th day of July, 1839.

EDWARD ORNE,

Dec. 11—38 tds

Tnste

THE SALE IS POSTPONED.

Strays.

For Marshall County

Taken up by Daniel McNeil 2 young
bay Horses, three years old each: appraised
to \$30 each. January 25th, 1841.

Taken up by Eli Jones, living 12 miles
South East of Holly Springs, One grey
Mare with a black spot on her hip, 7 years
old, appraised to \$55. Feb. 17, 1841.

Taken up by Perry G. Reynolds, living
12 miles West of Holly Springs, one brindle
Steer 3 years old.—One red Steer 2 years
old.—Also one red Heifer 3 years old: all
marked with a crop & under bit in each
ear.—Also one black Bull 3 years old, and a
crop & under bit in the right ear, and a crop
in the left; all appraised to \$36. Feb. 10th
1841.

G. W. GRAHAM
Ranger.



40 BARRELS Superfine Cincinnati
flour, and for sale by H. H. PIPKIN,
Holly Springs, Miss.

8000 LBS Bacon, just received
on consignment, and
for sale cheap for cash,

by H. H. PIPKIN,
Holly Springs, May the 14th, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW WORLD AND
BOSTON NOTION FOR ONLY

\$5.00.

The Publisher of the BOSTON NOTION
announces that he has made an arrangement
with the publisher of THE NEW WORLD, by
which, all those who wish to subscribe for
the Boston Notion and The New World to-
gether, can have both journals for one year
on paying or remitting, postage free \$5.00
in advance.—As the papers do not publish
the same stories in continuation, and, as they
will endeavor to avoid issuing the same mat-
ter, it is thought that this arrangement will
be acceptable to those who would like to take
in two periodicals whose ample dimensions
enable them to contain all the good floating
popular literature of the day.

The New World is now publishing Samuel
Warren's (author of Passages from the
Diary of a late Physician) magnificent story
of TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR Charles Dic-
ken's (Box) BARNABY RUDGE; W. Harrison
Ainsworth's GUY RAVEN; and Henry
Cockton's STANLEY THORN.

The Boston Notion is publishing Captain
Marryat's new novel THE POACHER; W.
H. Ainsworth's OLD ST. PAUL; and Henry
Cockton's GEORGE ST. GEORGE JULI-
AN.

Besides these seven novels, to be obtained
at the small rate of \$5.00 per annum, the
Boston Notion and the New World publish
a vast number of selected and original articles
from the pens of authors in the literary world,
as well as a much greater quantity of editorial
matter than is usually contained in weekly pa-
pers; all public documents,—proceedings of
Congress and the State Legislatures, and
copious compends of intelligence from the
four quarters of the globe.

The Notion is also publishing a series of
COMICAL DESIGNS, by D. C. Johnston, Esq.,
the Cruikshanks of America; and a series of
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, designed and en-
graved by the best artists in London, and ob-
tained from the London publishers at very
great cost, expressly for the Notion. These
two features alone will render a volume of
the paper exceedingly valuable and inter-
esting.

The New World is publishing a series of
LITERARY PORTRAITS, drawn and en-
graved expressly for the paper—together with
a series of SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS from the
best artists in America.

Remittances to be made in current bills to
J. WINCHESTER, Ann street, New York,—
or to
George Roberts,
5 State street, Boston.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership for
the transaction of a Grocery, Commission, &
Forwarding business, under the Firm of TREZE-
VANT, Carr & Chester. Their best services are
offered to the Planting and Commercial commu-
nity with assurances that no pains on their part
shall be wanting to protect the interest of those
who commit their business to their charge.

L. C. TREZEVANT,
JESSE D. CARR,
JOHN K. CHESTER.

Memphis, May 8, 1841.



MASONIC PRIZE.

LEWIS G. HOFFMAN, Editor of the
American Masonic Register, offers twenty
five dollars for the best original essay on
the subject of Masonry—for 2d. best, 2 elegantly
engraved Master and Royal Arch aprons,
on satin—for 3d. best, free subscription of the
Register, so long as he has the control of it.
The essay must not be less than ten pages of
foolscap.—The time of receiving such essays,
will be until the 4th of August next; addressed
to American Masonic Register, Albany,
New York.—All Masons, and friends of
Masons, are requested to enter the arena.

Holly Springs, May 23d. 1841—9—4w

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The following is said to be the result from
the several congressional districts of Tennes-
see.

- 1 Thomas D Arnold, (W.)
- 2 Abram McClellan, (L. F.)
- 3 Jos. L. Williams, (W.)
- 4 Thos. J. Cambell, (W.)
- 5 Hopkins L. Turney, (L. F.)
- 6 Wm. B. Cambell, (W.)
- 7 Robert L. Caruthers, (W.)
- 8 Meredith P. Gentry, (W.)
- 9 Harvey M. Waterson, (L. F.)
- 10 Aaron V. Brown, (L. F.)
- 11 Cave Johnson, (L. F.)
- 12 Milton Brown, (W.)
- 13 C. H. Williams, (W.)

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CON- GRESS.

In less than a month the new Congress
will meet at Washington in the extra ses-
sion called by the lamented Harrison but a
fortnight before his death. This measure
had become an imperative one on his part,
from the impoverished situation of the treas-
ury—the wretched condition of the country,
and the defenceless state of our frontier and
seaboard, with the prospect of war not very
remote. In that extra session of Congress
every State but two, Illinois and Mississippi,
both together with seven representatives,
will be represented. With the exception of
one vacancy in this State, which will be filled
next Monday, and another in New York,
occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gran-
ger, nineteen States have elected their mem-
bers; of these we have, as yet, no returns
from one, Kentucky, and from another our re-
turns are incomplete. In the seventeen States
where elections have taken place, and where
the result has been definitely ascertained, the
following is the relative strength of the friends
of the Administration, as compared with the
strength of the Whigs in the last Congress

	New Congress.		Old Congress	
	Adm.	L. F.	W.	L. F.
Maine.	5	3	2	6
Mass.	11	1	10	2
Vermont.	5	0	3	2
N. Hampshire.	0	5	0	5
R. Island.	2	0	2	0
Connecticut.	6	0	6	0
N. York.	19	21	21	19
N. Jersey.	6	0	1	5
Delaware.	1	0	0	1
Pennsylvania.	13	15	11	17
S. Carolina.	1	8	1	8
Georgia.	9	0	6	3
Louisiana.	4	1	3	0
Arkansas.	0	1	0	1
Michigan.	1	0	0	1
Mississippi.	0	0	0	2
Ohio.	12	7	8	11
	93	62	74	83

Showing, in these States, a clear gain of
twenty one members, and a net gain of 38
over the last Congress. In the States that
remain to choose, or from which we have not
heard, we shall probably gain still others.
The following table will show the probable
result in the remaining States, not including
the two that will not be represented:

	Probable result.		Old Congress	
	Adm.	L. F.	W.	L. F.
Maryland.	5	3	3	5
Virginia.	11	10	9	12
Kentucky.	10	3	11	2
Tennessee.	8	5	7	6
Indiana.	6	1	3	4
Alabama.	0	5	2	3
	48	32	40	40

Thus it will be seen that the friends of
John Tyler will probably number, in the
extra session, 141, the Locofocos but 96, be-
ing a clear majority of forty-five—large
enough to choose a good and
true Whig Speaker, one of the right stamp
—large enough, and more than large enough
for every available purpose. So far this is
well. Fortunate for the administration is it
that their strength will be so decisive, for
never was it more necessary that an admin-
istration should be effectively sustained by a
friendly Congress. On no former occasion
has a retiring administration left a people
in such a state of dilapidation and collapse—
never was there more to be restored by speedy,
efficient and energetic measures.

A more important session has not been called
since that which restored credit and confi-
dence to the nation in 1816. The country
now, as then, is in the lowest degree of de-
pression. We are suffering under a revenue
less than the annual expenses of government
—a deranged, and, in some sections, worthless
currency, a shattered credit, and an hourly
increasing national debt.

Throughout the country industry is un-
protected and ill rewarded; the prices of
most products are deplorably low and the
markets glutted; exchanges fluctuating, un-
stable and ruinous; the money of one State
rejected by its next neighbor, and that of to-
day of no value to-morrow.

If ever there was a time that loudly and
imperatively called upon the government for
fearless and vigorous measures, the present
is the moment. No petty projects—no half-
way measures, will now answer the purpose.
The measures to be devised and adopted, are
to restore the country from that prostration
in which Locofocoism has left it, to its pris-
tine vigor before the evil hour of the ascen-
dency of Jacksonism. These measures must
therefore, be commensurate with that great
undertaking. No measures, aiming at any
thing less than a sound and adequate curren-
cy—and ample and unoppressive revenue, as
a means of affording protection to American

industry—of reviving business, restoring
confidence, and affording general relief to
the government and the people, will be accept-
able to the Union. Congress may not be
able to complete all these herculean labors
at an extra session, but it can make a begin-
ning, and when the work shall once have
been well and properly begun, the comple-
tion is comparatively easy. Congress has
indeed, a mighty task before it, but it can ac-
complish it, if it be undertaken in the right
spirit. Let it take warning from the past.
Let it avoid, utterly and entirely, the policy
of the previous Administration. Let not the
poles be wider asunder.

Van Buren came into power with an
overflowing Treasury. The people were
surrounded with every element of prosper-
ity. Nothing was required but the fostering
care and protecting arm of Government to
enable us to improve and enjoy the boun-
ties and blessings of Providence. But unhappi-
ly that Administration proved a scourge and
a curse. Its policy was hostile, and its mea-
sures destructive of the interests and welfare
of the People and the Country.—The Sur-
plus Revenue was squandered in a wanton
wasting, inglorious war with the Indians
—a National Debt accumulated—the Govern-
ment, professing to have fallen back upon
a gold and silver currency, sustained it-
self with Treasury Notes—the currency of
the country was deranged and depreciated—
confidence and credit perished under the
profligate and destructive auspices of Van
Burenism—industry and enterprise were
paralyzed. In a word, we suffered in their
utmost latitude, all the horrors of mis-gov-
ernment.

For these miseries there is no remedy but
in prompt and enlightened Legislation.
Congress must carry out the measures of re-
form and relief which the public welfare
demands and requires. The miserable, petty,
but exhausting war with the Seminoles
should be terminated. The currency should
be restored. Foreign luxuries ought to fur-
nish a revenue for the support of the Govern-
ment. The proceeds of the Public Lands
should be apportioned among the States, to
enable them not only to meet their engage-
ments, but to perfect a system of Inter-State
Improvement which will furnish the cement
to unite a People destined to establish upon
this continent a Republic as rich and power-
ful, and far more enlightened, happy and
virtuous, than any of the empires of the old
world.—Bos. Atlas.

RATES OF INTREST.

The following are the rates of interest in
the States and Territories of the Union
together with the punishment of usury. It
is a valuable statement, and should be pres-
erved.

Maine, 6 per cent—forfeit of the debt or
claim.
New Hampshire 6 per cent—forfeit of
three times the amount unlawfully taken.
Vermont 6 per cent—recovery in action
with costs.
Massachusetts 6 per cent—forfeit of three-
fold the usury.
R. Island 6 per cent—forfeit of the money
and interest on the debt.
Connecticut 6 per cent—forfeit of the
whole debt.
New York 7 per cent—forfeit of the
whole debt.
New Jersey 6 per cent—forfeit of the
whole debt.
Pennsylvania 6 per cent—forfeit of the
whole debt.
Delaware 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole
debt.
Maryland 6 per cent—on tobacco con-
tracts 8 per cent. Usurious contracts void.
Virginia 6 per cent—forfeit double the
usury taken.
N. Carolina 6 per cent. Contracts for
usury void—forfeit double the usury.
S. Carolina 7 per cent. Forfeit of inter-
est and premium taken, with costs to debtor.
Georgia 8 per cent—forfeit of interest,
and usury.
Alabama 8 per cent—forfeit of interest
and usury.
Mississippi 8 per cent—by contract as
high as 10—usury recoverable in action of
debt.
Louisiana 5 per cent—bank interest 6—
conventional as high as 10—beyond con-
tract, void.
Tennessee 6 per cent—usurious contracts
void.
Kentucky 6 per cent—usury may be re-
covered with cost.
Ohio 6 per cent—usurious contracts void.
Indiana 6 per cent—on written agree-
ment may go as high as 10—penalty of
usury, a fine of double the excess.
Illinois 6 per cent—three fold amount of
the whole interest.
Missouri 6 per cent—by agreement, as
high as 10—if beyond, forfeit of the whole

interest due, and of the usury taken.

Michigan 7 per cent—forfeit of the usury
taken and one fourth the debt.

Arkansas 6 per cent—by agreement, any
rate not higher than 10. Amount of usury
recoverable, but contracts void.

Florida 8 per cent—forfeit of interest
and excess in case of usury.

Wisconsin 7 per cent—by agreement not
over 12—forfeit treble the excess.

On debts and judgments in favor of the
U. States, interest is computed at 6 per cent
a year.

Thus, there is not a single State or Terri-
tory where an enlightened system prevails
upon the subject of interest, for all laws
limiting the price of money ought to be
repealed.—Louisville Adv.

THE CASE OF McLEOD.

The New York Journal of Commerce
has the following account of what transpired
in the Supreme Court in that city on Thurs-
day touching the case of McLeod:

"It having been announced that McLeod's
case would come before the Supreme Court
this morning, the Court was filled almost to
suffocation with a dense crowd, amongst whom
were several ladies. McLeod was brought
into court at ten o'clock. He is a man ap-
parently between forty and fifty years old,
rather above the common stature, strongly
built with an ordinary cast of countenance,
and has red or sandy colored whiskers and hair.

"When the case was called on, his counsel
Mr. SPENCER, informed the Court that it
was intended to move for the prisoner's dis-
charge from custody, on several grounds;
one of the most prominent of which was,
that if the prisoner had committed any of-
fence at all, it was a public or national
offence against the United States Govern-
ment, the British Government having au-
thorized the attack on the Caroline, as would
be proved in the course of this inquiry.

"The Court here interrupted Mr. Spencer,
and said that, should there be any conflict
in relation to the proofs on the return of the
habeas corpus, or if it was likely that any
investigation beyond the record should be-
come necessary, it would perhaps be better
to now make some disposition of the question
in order to give the parties time to make
any further proof they may desire.

"Mr. HALL, Attorney General, on the
part of the People, said the case had been
presented on certain allegations of the pris-
oner, and he as counsel for the People,
demurred to these allegations, as not being
sufficient to sustain the motion for his dis-
charge.

"Court.—Have you seen the allegations?
"Mr. Hall.—Yes; they have been furnish-
ed to me, and on the part of the People we
propose to demur to them.

"Court.—The great importance of the
question makes us inclined to postpone it
until Judge Bronson arrives here, and he
will probably not come until next week.

"Mr. Spencer.—It would be more con-
venient for me to have it set down for next
Friday week.

"Mr. Hall.—It will be perfectly conven-
ient for the prosecuting officer to attend on
Friday, and I do not object to that day
if it will be convenient to the prisoner.

"Court.—We shall therefore set it down
for Friday of next week.

"It was subsequently intimated to the
Court that Friday was appointed as a day of
General Fasting.

"The Court then set down the case for
next Saturday week.

"We have been informed on good author-
ity that McLeod has made an affidavit,
denying that he was at all concerned in the
attack on the Caroline.

"Judges NELSON and COHEN presided."

A case of much importance to us newspa-
per gentry was decided by Judge Johnson on
Wednesday last, and in our humble opinion
it was a just and correct decision—one which
merits for his Honor the encomium of the
press. The case was this.—The sheriff of
this parish levied upon the printing press,
types, &c., of the 'Louisiana Democrat,'
and was proceeding to sell the same under
an execution. The defendant in execution
enjoined the same, as being privileged from
levy under article 644 of the Code of Prac-
tice, which exempts the tools and instruments
necessary for the exercise of trade or profes-
sion by which the debtor gains his living.
The Honorable Judge sustained the injunc-
tion, it being in proof before him, that the de-
fendant was a practical printer, carrying on
his business at the time of the levy, and on the
ground that the vocation of a printer is a man-
ual trade, and the press, types, &c., are indis-
pensable to the exercise of that trade.

Feliciena Whig.